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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1867.

Largest Circulation in City and State.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is reported Garibaldi is lying seriously ill in prison at Virginito.

Davenport, Iowa, erected 402 new buildings this year, at a cost of \$1,266,950.

The New York Tribune says that \$500,000 in election bonds have been paid over in New York.

Ten men, four white and six colored, were publicly flogged in New Castle, Delaware, Saturday.

General Kirby Smith will remove to Shelbyville, Kentucky, to become President of Shelbyville College.

When the Pacific railroad and the St. Paul canal are completed we can steam around the world in ninety days.

The people in the vicinity of Chicago were blessed with a heavy shower of rain Saturday—the first in a long while.

The merchants in New York propose to reduce the salaries of their clerks on account of the excessive dilution of business.

A man named Franz Moll has been arrested in St. Louis on a charge of poisoning the wells in the lower part of that city.

Dispatches from Rome announce that the Holy See has ordered the release of all Garibaldians held prisoners during the recent campaign.

A couple of female practical jokers frightened a young married woman into insanity, at Milwaukee, the other day, by telling her that her husband was dead.

A man in Chicago attempted to cut his wife's throat because she refused to keep a house of ill-fame, and give him the proceeds according to their contract.

The Oregon papers relate that over 100,000 sheep have been driven to California the present season, and they say the Oregonians have got the gold for them.

The Democratic Club of Lexington, Kentucky, have nominated for Governor Hon. George H. Pendleton to be their choice for the Presidency in the ensuing campaign.

The Dubuque (Iowa) Times tells of the discovery there of five immured slaves, all of which are "clock fall" of the mineral. Mr. Kelly, their owner, refuses \$150,000 for his windfall.

The rinderpest, or some similar cattle disease, is prevailing to a deplorable extent in Maryland and Virginia, many hundreds of the best kind of cows having died from this cause.

A steady, drenching rain set in at Chicago about noon Sunday, with a prospect that it will not cease for a day or two. This is the first rain that has fallen here for a long time, and much needed.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is said to have ordered the release of a quantity of whiskey owned by the Kentucky Bourbon Company, of New York, upon which advances were made by the Louisville banks.

More than sixty thousand people have emigrated, during the summer months, from the small Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, Germany, containing five hundred thousand inhabitants, to the United States.

Gen. Grant has decided that after the elections and conventions now pending in the Southern States have been held, the number of military posts shall be diminished, and the troops concentrated at central points, with a view to economy in transportation and maintenance.

The Pacific railroad is now completed to the base of the mountains, five hundred and twenty miles from Omaha. The section to the summit will have a grade of only eight feet to the mile, and is materially less than some of the grades on the Pennsylvania roads.

The latest news from Abyssinia shows that Emperor Theodore is still very bloody. One of his latest orders was to put 1600 peasants together in five large houses and burn them alive. Hearing that 2000 of his troops wished to desert, he had their throats cut like cattle.

On Thursday afternoon, a party of robbers walked into the house of Mr. Joseph Cadley, who lives about a mile and a half west of Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio. Finding the proprietor at home, they knocked him down, searched his house, obtained fifty dollars in money and some clothing, and left. They were unknown, and have not been heard of since.

The cholera some weeks ago broke out among the negroes on the St. Louis plantation, in Louisiana, near Milken's Bend. The disease, the only white person on the place, becoming alarmed, went off. Dr. Butler was sent for, and on arriving, found fifteen dead and buried. Those who had not been taken with the disease paid no attention to either the dead or the dying, refusing to assist in burying the dead. The doctor went to General Peck's plantation, a few miles off, for the purpose of procuring help. The negroes there at first refused to go, but after being stimulated with whiskey, finally consented. In the meantime twenty more had died—and in a day or two forty-eight, making in all eighty-three. This dreadful mortality is supposed to have been caused by the eating of fish, which were caught in large quantities in some lakes in the neighborhood, which had been nearly dry, the water remaining being very muddy, stagnant and offensive. There were about a hundred negroes on the place.

THE GUARANTEE CLAUSE.

Quoting an assertion made the other day in this paper, that "it is beyond the prerogative of Congress to inquire whether a recognized State in the American Union has or has not a Republican constitution," a city contemporary asserts if we hold that the clause in the Federal constitution giving Congress power "to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government" is a nullity.

In reply, we would ask if that paper holds that grant of power to give Congress authority to sit in judgment on the constitutions of the various States and decide what features in them are Republican and what are not, and prescribe alterations and amendments to suit the standard of Republicanism set up by the majority of that body. That is the matter we were writing of, and it is one of the "living issues" of the day. The school of Democracy in which we were taught denies any such power to Congress, and if there is a statesman of any party outside of the few Federalists who went down in 1850, and of the Radical consolidationists who rose in 1861, who holds any other theory, we do not know of him.

There was much discussion in the convention of 1870 about the propriety of such a change in the constitution, the argument being that there could be no need of it, but no man at that time took the preposterous ground that the power to "guaranty" the preservation of a republican constitution conferred Federal authority to "inquire" into the articles of such instruments when once ratified by the people of a State in the Union. This may be done when a territory applies for

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